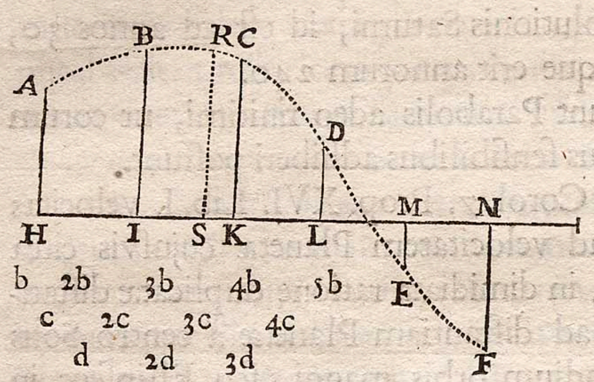
$2c, 3c, 4c$, &c. tertias $d, 2d, 3d$, &c. id eſt, ita ut ſit $HA - BI = b$, $BI - CK = 2b$, $CK - DL = 3b$, $DL + EM = 4b$, $-EM + FN = 5b$, &c. dein $b - 2b = c$ &c. Deinde erecta



quacunque perpendiculari RS, quæ fuerit ordinatim applicata ad curvam quæſitam: ut inveniatur hujus longitudo, pone intervalla HI, IK, KL, LM, &c. unitates eſſe, & dic $AH = a$, $-HS = p$, $\frac{1}{2}p$ in $-IS = q$, $\frac{1}{3}q$ in $+SK = r$, $\frac{1}{4}r$ in $+SL = s$, $\frac{1}{5}s$ in $+SM = t$; pergendo videlicet ad uſque penultimum perpendiculum ME, & præponendo ſigna negativa terminis HS, IS, &c. qui jacent ad partes puncti S verſus A, & ſigna affirmativa terminis SK, SL, &c. qui jacent ad alteras partes puncti S. Et ſignis probe obſervatis erit $RS = a + bp, + cq + dr + es + ft$ &c.

Caſ. 2. Quod ſi punctorum H, I, K, L, &c. inæqualia ſint intervalla HI, IK, &c. collige perpendiculorum AH, BI, CK, &c. differentias primas per intervalla perpendiculorum diviſas $b, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b$; ſecundas per intervalla bina diviſas $c, 2c, 3c, 4c$, &c. tertias per intervalla terna diviſas $d, 2d, 3d$, &c. quartas per intervalla quaterna diviſas $e, 2e$, &c. & ſic deinceps; id eſt ita ut ſit $b = \frac{AH - BI}{HI}$, $2b = \frac{BI - CK}{IK}$, $3b = \frac{CK - DL}{KL}$ &c. dein $c = \frac{b - 2b}{HK}$, $2c = \frac{2b - 3b}{IL}$, $3c = \frac{3b - 4b}{KM}$ &c. Poſtea $d = \frac{c - 2c}{HL}$ $2d = \frac{2c - 3c}{IM}$ &c. Inventis differentiis, dic $AH = a$, $-HS = p$, p in $-IS = q$, q in $+SK = r$, r in $+SL = S$, S in $+SM = t$; pergendo ſcilicet ad uſque perpendiculum penultimum ME, & erit ordinatim applicata $RS = a + bp + cq + dr + es + ft$, &c.

Corol. Hinc areæ curvarum omnium inveniri poſſunt quamproximè. Nam ſi curvæ cujuſvis quadrandæ inveniantur puncta aliquot,

quot, & Parabola per eadem duci intelligatur: erit area Parabolæ hujus eadem quam proximè cum area curvæ illius quadrandæ. Poteſt autem Parabola per Methodos notiſſimas ſemper quadrari Geometricè.

Lemma VI.

Ex obſervatis aliquot locis Cometæ invenire locum ejus ad tempus quodvis intermedium datum.

Deſignent HI, IK, KL, LM tempora inter obſervationes, (*in Fig. præced.*) HA, IB, KC, LD, ME, obſervatas quinque longitudines Cometæ, HS tempus datum inter obſervationem primam & longitudinem quæſitam. Et ſi per puncta A, B, C, D, E duci intelligatur curva regularis $ABCDE$; & per Lemma ſuperius inveniatur ejus ordinatim applicata RS, erit RS longitudo quæſita.

Eadem methodo ex obſervatis quinque latitudinibus invenitur latitudo ad tempus datum.

Si longitudinum obſervatarum parvæ ſint differentiæ, puta graduum tantum 4 vel 5; ſuffecerint obſervationes tres vel quatuor ad inveniendam longitudinem & latitudinem novam. Sin majores ſint differentiæ, puta graduum 10 vel 20, debebunt obſervationes quinque adhiberi.